

Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Barrie, 2006 to 2016

	Total Crime		Violent Crime		Non-violent Crime	
Year	Index	Percent Change from Previous Year	Index	Percent Change from Previous Year	Index	Percent Change from Previous Year
2006	77.9	.	76.6	.	78.4	.
2007	67.6	-13	59.2	-23	70.8	-10
2008	63.4	-6	52.4	-11	67.6	-5
2009	63.9	1	53.6	2	67.9	1
2010	59.4	-7	49.5	-8	63.1	-7
2011	53.1	-11	44.9	-9	55.9	-11
2012	49.6	-7	44.2	-2	51.5	-8
2013	42.8	-14	38.2	-14	44.4	-14
2014	43.6	2	42.4	11	44.0	-1
2015r	43.4	-0	43.8	3	43.2	-2
2016	45.4	5	46.3	6	45.0	4

	Total Crime	Violent Crime	Non-violent Crime
Change			
Percent Change from 2006 to 2016	-42	-40	-43

. not applicable
(r) revised

Note:

Crime Severity Indexes are based on Criminal Code incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available beginning in 1998. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Police-reported crime rate, Barrie, 2006 to 2016

Total Crime (crime rate)				Violent Crime			Property crime			Other Criminal Code offences		
Year	Number	Rate	Percent Change from Previous Year	Number	Rate	Percent Change from Previous Year	Number	Rate	Percent Change from Previous Year	Number	Rate	Percent Change from Previous Year
2006	12268	6409	.	2241	1171	.	7454	3894	.	2573	1344	.
2007	11345	5864	-8	1855	959	-18	7214	3729	-4	2276	1176	-12
2008	10750	5490	-6	1794	916	-4	6874	3511	-6	2082	1063	-10
2009	10908	5515	0	1856	938	2	7303	3692	5	1749	884	-17
2010	10478	5228	-5	1854	925	-1	6986	3486	-6	1638	817	-8
2011	9575	4716	-10	1632	804	-13	6237	3072	-12	1706	840	3
2012	8934	4343	-8	1634	794	-1	5682	2762	-10	1618	786	-6
2013	7736	3713	-14	1467	704	-11	4808	2308	-16	1461	701	-11
2014	7935	3762	1	1609	763	8	4785	2269	-2	1541	731	4
2015r	7680	3596	-4	1543	722	-5	4666	2185	-4	1471	689	-6
2016	7728	3567	-1	1606	741	3	4537	2094	-4	1585	732	6

	Total Crime (crime rate)	Violent Crime	Property crime	Other Criminal Code offences
Change				
Percent Change from 2006 to 2016	-44	-37	-46	-46

. not applicable

(r) revised

Note:

Crime rates are based upon Criminal Code incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 2 for a list of offences included in the total violent crime, total property crime and total other crime categories. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Police-reported crime for selected offences, Barrie, 2015 to 2016

		2015r		2016			
Violation Type	Type of Offence	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Percent Change in Rate 2015 to 2016	Percent Change in Rate 2006 to 2016
Total All Violations	Total - All violations	8485	3972.64	8545	3943.95	-0.72	-44.34
Total Criminal Code(excluding Traffic)- 'Crime Rate'	Total Criminal Code violations (excluding traffic)	7680	3595.74	7728	3566.86	-0.80	-44.34
Violent Crime	Homicide	3	1.40	2	0.92	-34.28	-55.82
	Other violations causing death (1)	0	0.00	0	0.00	.	.
	Attempted murder	0	0.00	1	0.46	.	-11.65
	Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	0	0.00	0	0.00	.	.
	Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	6	2.81	4	1.85	-34.28	76.71
	Sexual assault - level 1	95	44.48	113	52.16	17.26	-18.83
	Sexual violations against children (2)(3)(4)	16	7.49	30	13.85	84.84	.
	Assault - level 3 - aggravated	14	6.55	3	1.38	-78.88	-75.90
	Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	153	71.63	157	72.46	1.16	-34.57
	Assault - level 1	620	290.28	634	292.62	0.81	-34.02
	Assault police officer	31	14.51	35	16.15	11.30	-28.08
	Other assaults	4	1.87	7	3.23	72.52	-87.12
	Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	5	2.34	7	3.23	38.01	23.70
	Robbery	53	24.81	69	31.85	28.34	-48.34
	Forcible confinement or kidnapping	12	5.62	16	7.38	31.44	-38.54
	Abduction	0	0.00	2	0.92	.	-41.10
	Extortion	3	1.40	2	0.92	-34.28	-64.66
	Criminal harassment	240	112.37	206	95.08	-15.38	2.83
	Uttering threats	248	116.11	290	133.85	15.28	-18.14
	Threatening or harassing communication	10	4.68	12	5.54	18.30	-95.41
	Commodification of sexual activity (5)	0	0.00	0	0.00	.	.
	Other violent Criminal Code violations	30	14.05	16	7.38	-47.42	-80.63
	Total Violent Crime	1543	722.43	1606	741.25	2.61	-36.68
Property Crime	Breaking and entering	465	217.71	433	199.85	-8.20	-60.15
	Possess stolen property (6)(7)	68	31.84	41	18.92	-40.56	-82.99
	Theft of motor vehicle	165	77.25	147	67.85	-12.17	-70.81
	Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	77	36.05	98	45.23	25.47	21.95
	Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	2251	1053.91	2217	1023.26	-2.91	-36.32

Table 2

Police-reported crime for selected offences, Barrie, 2015 to 2016

		2015r		2016			
Violation Type	Type of Offence	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Percent Change in Rate 2015 to 2016	Percent Change in Rate 2006 to 2016
	Fraud	620	290.28	781	360.47	24.18	.
	Identity theft (8)	6	2.81	2	0.92	-67.14	.
	Identity fraud (8)	14	6.55	9	4.15	-36.63	.
	Mischief (9)	990	463.51	801	369.70	-20.24	-63.56
	Arson	10	4.68	8	3.69	-21.14	-87.81
	Total Property Crime	4666	2184.60	4537	2094.05	-4.14	-46.22
Other Criminal Code offences	Counterfeiting	6	2.81	15	6.92	146.45	120.88
	Weapons violations	96	44.95	84	38.77	-13.74	-53.32
	Child pornography (10) (11)	16	7.49	17	7.85	4.74	25.17
	Prostitution (5)	8	3.75	45	20.77	454.52	.
	Disturb the peace	349	163.40	300	138.47	-15.26	-75.46
	Administration of justice violations	854	399.84	993	458.32	14.63	-17.70
	Terrorism (12)	0	0.00	0	0.00	.	.
	Other violations	142	66.48	131	60.46	-9.06	-50.96
	Total Other Criminal Code offences	1471	688.72	1585	731.56	6.22	-45.57
Criminal Code Traffic violations	Alcohol impaired driving (13)	285	133.44	304	140.31	5.15	.
	Drug impaired driving (13)	16	7.49	18	8.31	10.90	.
	Other Criminal Code traffic violations	74	34.65	79	36.46	5.24	-42.31
	Total Criminal Code Traffic violations	375	175.57	401	185.08	5.42	-22.98
Drug Offences	Possession - cannabis	176	82.40	135	62.31	-24.38	-60.63
	Possession - cocaine	57	26.69	53	24.46	-8.34	-39.96
	Possession - heroin	6	2.81	13	6.00	113.59	.
	Possession - methamphetamines	3	1.40	3	1.38	-1.42	.
	Possession - methylenedioxyamphetamine	3	1.40	1	0.46	-67.14	.
	Possession - other drugs (14)	34	15.92	42	19.39	21.78	.
	Trafficking, production or distribution - cannabis	31	14.51	30	13.85	-4.60	-54.30
	Trafficking, production or distribution - cocaine	38	17.79	29	13.38	-24.77	-45.48
	Trafficking, production or distribution - heroin	5	2.34	8	3.69	57.73	.
	Trafficking, production or distribution - methamphetamines	1	0.47	0	0.00	-100.00	.

Police-reported crime for selected offences, Barrie, 2015 to 2016

		2015r		2016			
Violation Type	Type of Offence	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Percent Change in Rate 2015 to 2016	Percent Change in Rate 2006 to 2016
	Trafficking, production or distribution - methylenedioxyamphetamine	0	0.00	0	0.00	.	.
	Trafficking, production or distribution - other drugs (14)	13	6.09	9	4.15	-31.75	.
	Total Drug Offences	367	171.83	323	149.08	-13.24	-50.97
Other federal statute violations	Youth Criminal Justice Act	39	18.26	33	15.23	-16.59	-79.47
	Other federal statutes	24	11.24	60	27.69	146.45	-52.24
	Total Other Federal Statute violations	63	29.50	93	42.92	45.52	-67.52

. not applicable

(r) revised

1. Includes, for example, criminal negligence causing death.

2. Excludes sexual assaults against children and youth, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assault.

3. Sexual violations against children is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2010, therefore the percentage change from 2006 to 2016 is not shown.

4. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, luring a child via a computer/agreement or arrangement, and making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth, and, as of December 2014, the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity (Criminal Code, s. 170), and householder permitting prohibited sexual activity (Criminal Code, s. 171) are also included. Incidents of child pornography are not included in the category of sexual violations against children.

5. In December 2014, new legislation came into effect governing prostitution-related activities. The new legislation targets “the exploitation that is inherent in prostitution and the risks of violence posed to those who engage in it” (C.C.Chapter 25, preamble). New violations classified as “Commodification of Sexual Activity” under “Violent Crime” include: the purchasing of sexual services or communicating for that purpose, receiving a material benefit deriving from the purchase of sexual services, procuring of persons for the purpose of prostitution, and advertising sexual services offered for sale. In addition, a number of other offences related to prostitution continue to be considered non-violent offences and are classified under “Other Criminal Code offences”. These include communicating to provide sexual services for consideration, and stopping or impeding traffic for the purpose of offering, providing or obtaining sexual services for consideration.

6. Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.

7. In 2011, the UCR survey was modified to create separate categories for possession of stolen property of \$5,000 or under, and possession of stolen property over \$5,000. As a result, incidents of possession of \$5,000 or under may now be reported as secondary offences when occurring in conjunction with more serious offences, leading to a decrease in the number of possession of stolen property incidents reported since 2011.

8. In January 2010, the UCR survey was modified to create new violation codes for identity fraud and identity theft. Prior to 2010, those offences would have been coded as fraud. Therefore, the percentage change from 2006 to 2016 for fraud includes identity fraud and identity theft.

9. Includes altering/removing/destroying a vehicle identification number.

10. Due to the complexity of these cyber incidents, the data likely reflect the number of active or closed investigations for the year rather than the total number of incidents reported to police. Data are based on police-reported incidents that are recorded in police services' records management systems.

11. The offence of “Child Pornography” includes offences under section 163.1 of the Criminal Code which makes it illegal to access, possess, make, print, or distribute child pornography. When the actual victim is not identified, this offence is reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey with the most serious offence being “Child Pornography” which falls under the larger crime category of “Other Criminal Code”. In cases

Police-reported crime for selected offences, Barrie, 2015 to 2016

where an actual victim is identified, police will report the most serious offence as sexual assault, sexual exploitation or other sexual violations against children, which falls under the category of “Violent Violations”, and child pornography may be reported as a secondary violation.

12. Includes seven new terrorism violations which were introduced mid-year 2013, as a result of the enactment of Bill S-7 (An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Canada Evidence Act and the Security of Information Act). An additional terrorism violation code was introduced in late 2015, as a result of the enactment of Bill C-51 Anti-terrorism Act (2015). Therefore, comparisons to previous years should be made with caution. Terrorism is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2010; therefore, the percentage change from 2006 to 2016 is not shown. Due to the length of time for investigations to confirm whether or not the incident is founded, annual counts of terrorism offences are subject to revisions downwards when revised data are released one year after the initial release. Therefore, changes between the current year of data and the previous year should be interpreted with caution.

13. Includes alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol or drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, including British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the Criminal Code may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

14. Includes all other drugs listed under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, as well as possession of precursors and equipment.

Note:

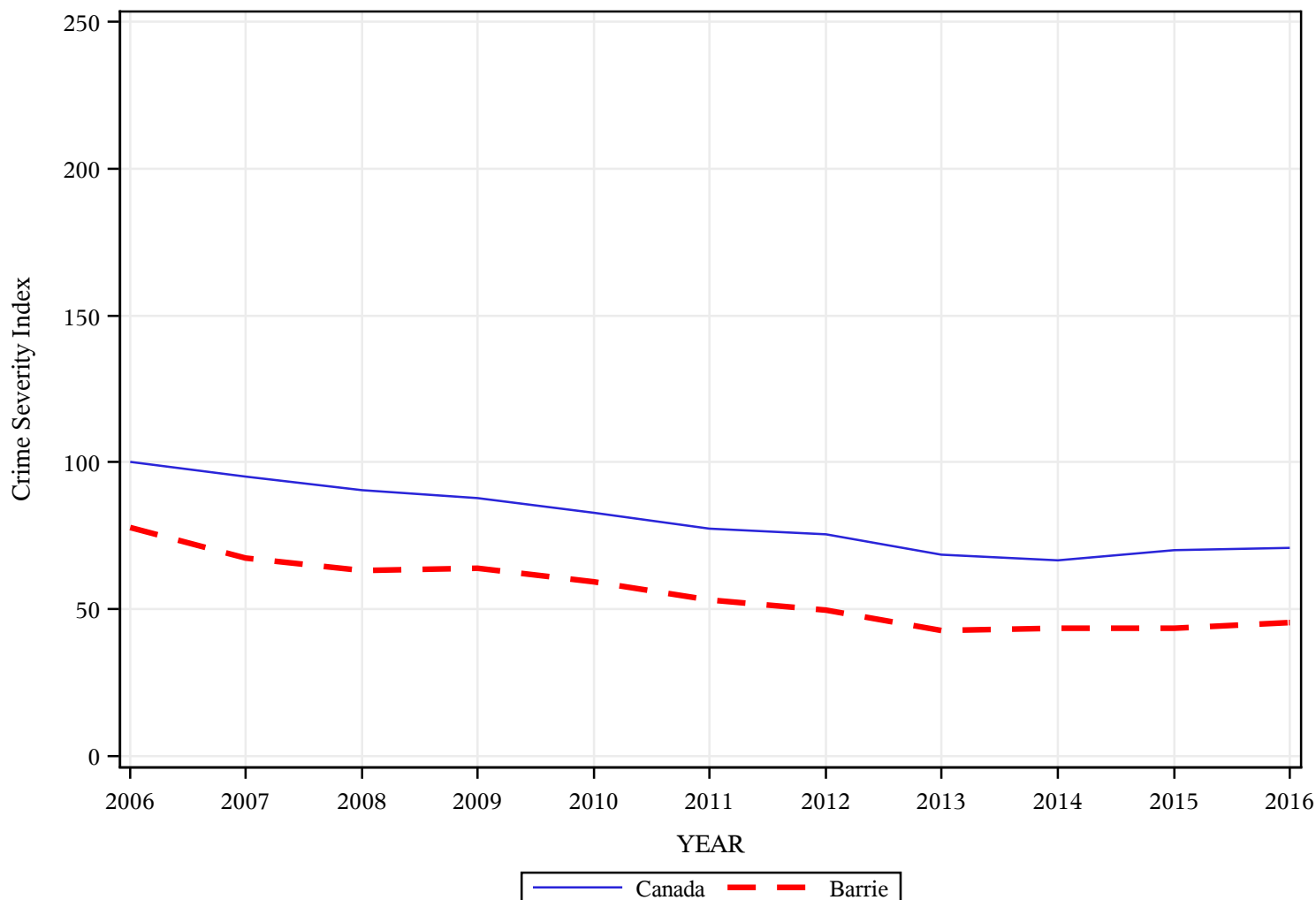
Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal by-laws or provincial provisions rather than Criminal Code provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 1

Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Barrie and Canada, 2006 to 2016

**Note:**

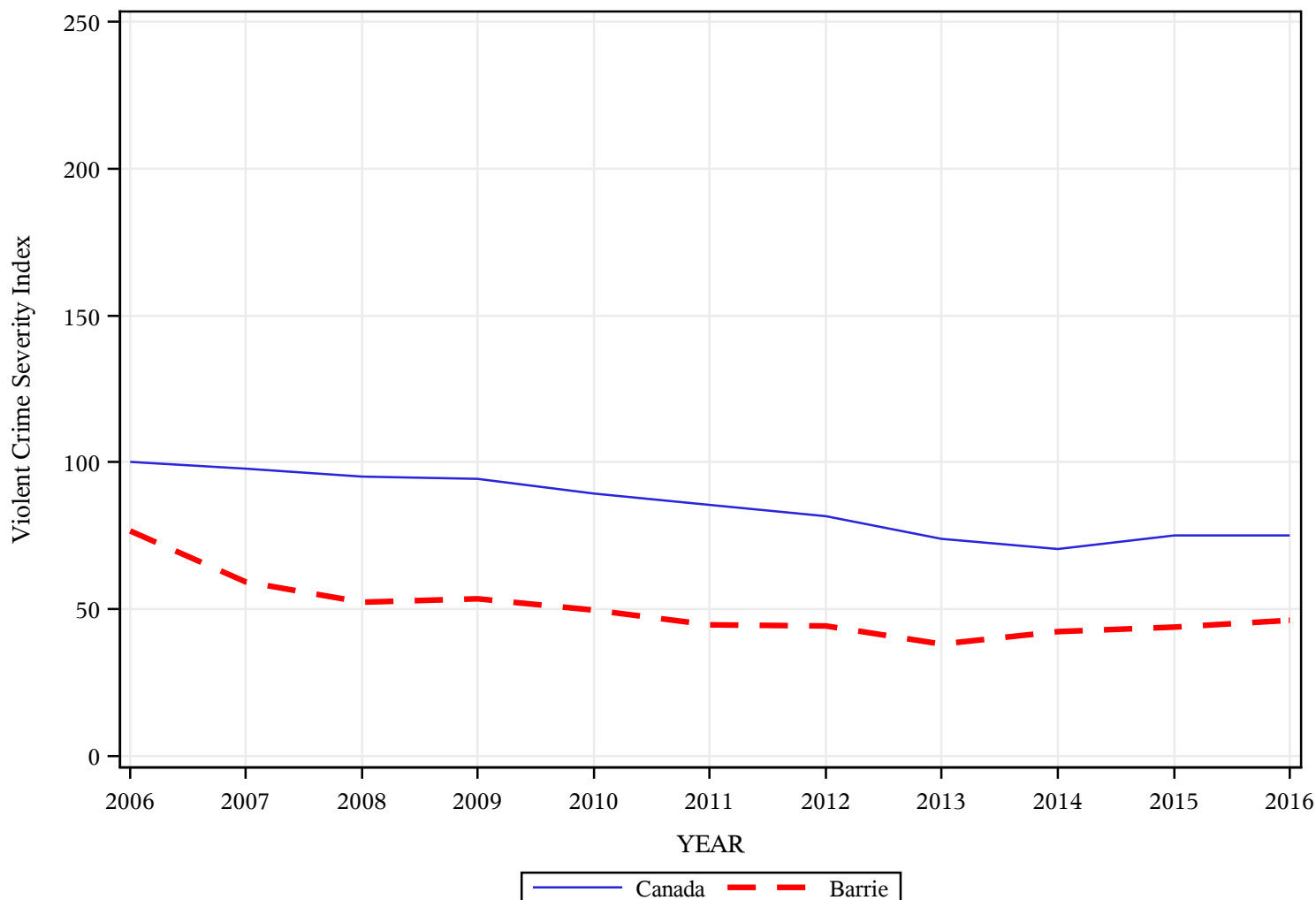
Crime Severity Indexes are based on Criminal Code incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 2

Police-reported Violent Crime Severity Index, Barrie and Canada, 2006 to 2016

**Note:**

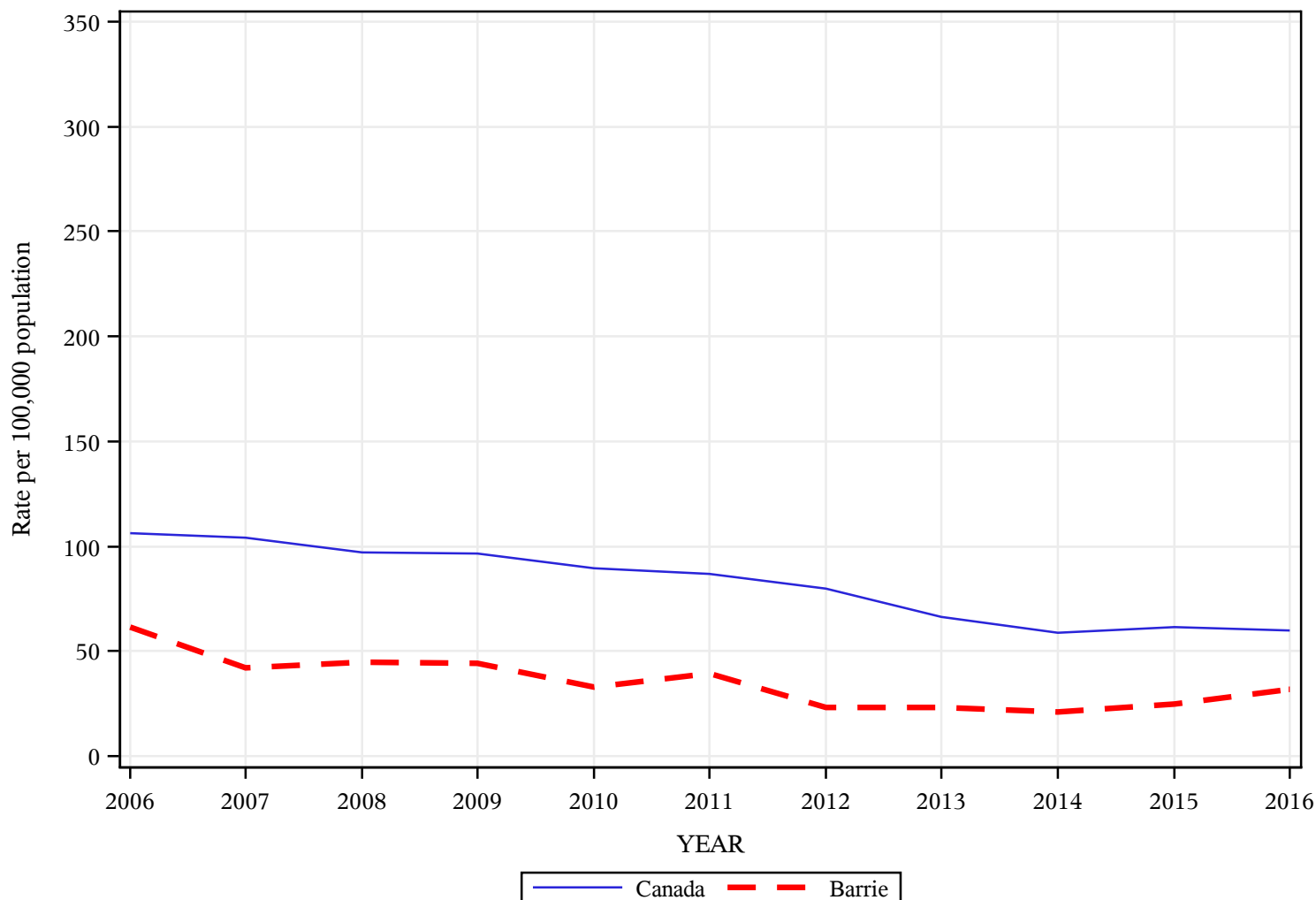
Indexes have been standardized to a base year of 2006 which is equal to 100. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 3

Robbery, Police-reported rates, Barrie and Canada, 2006 to 2016

**Note:**

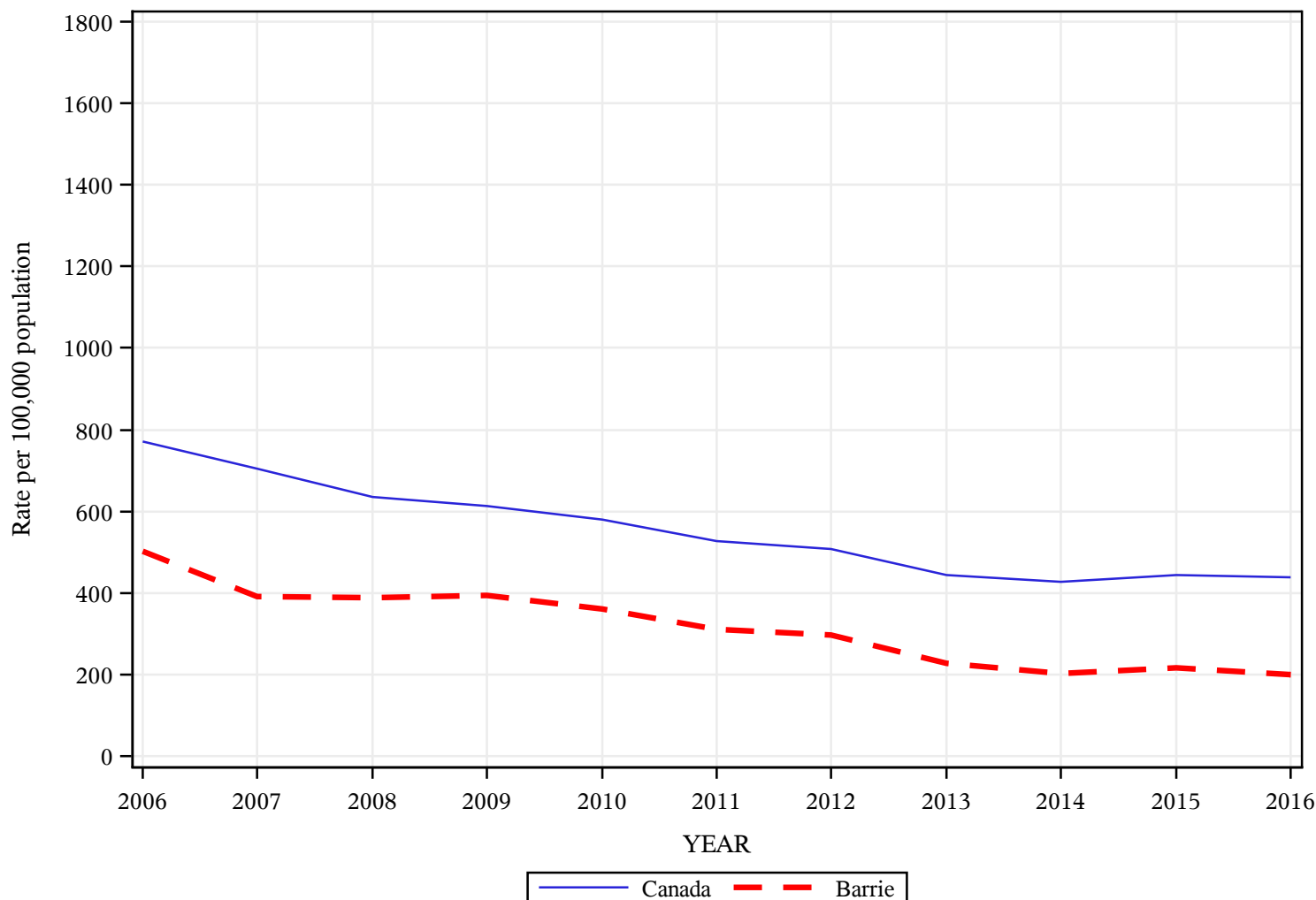
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Source:

Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 4

Break and enter, Police-reported rates, Barrie and Canada, 2006 to 2016

**Note:**

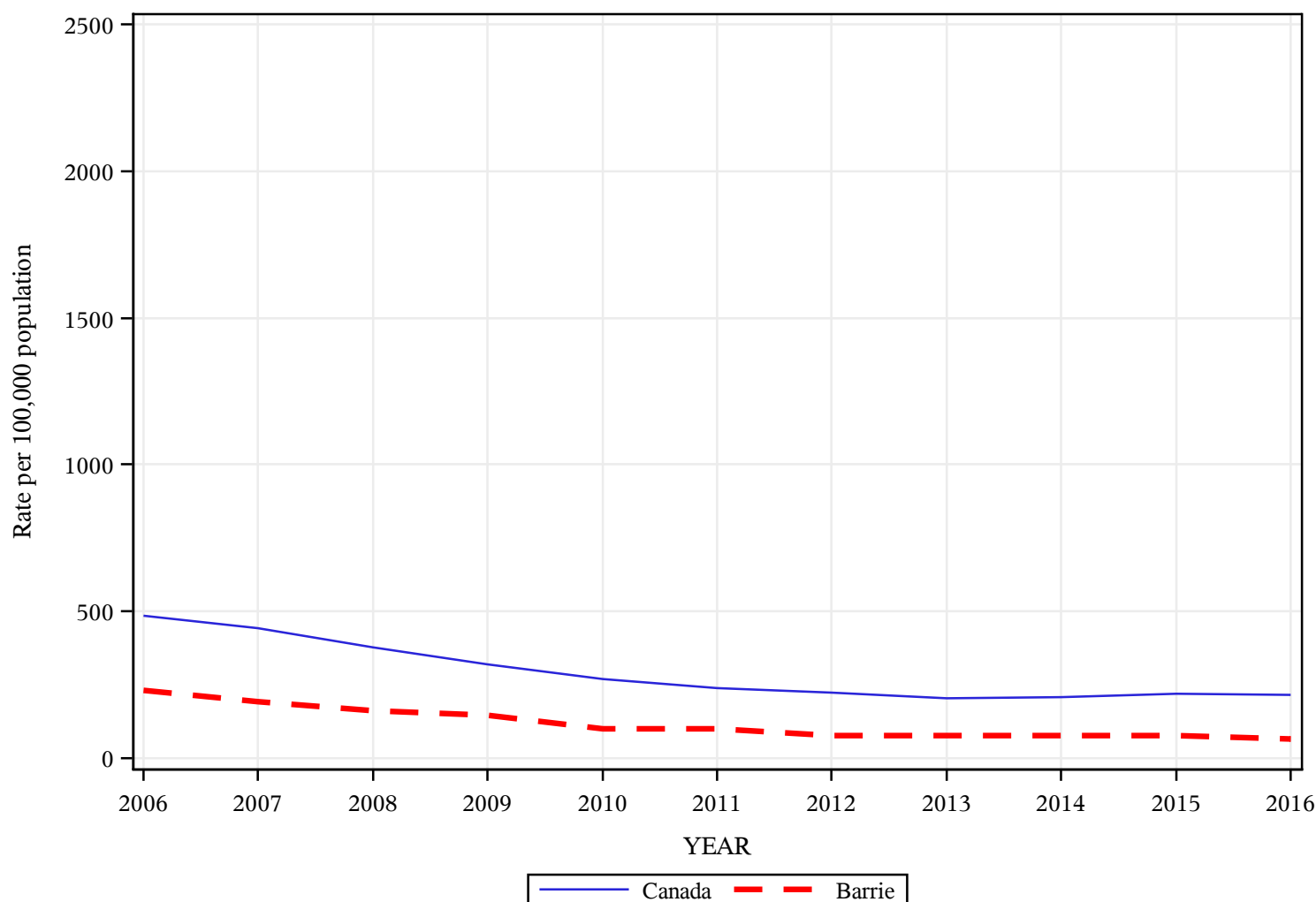
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Source:

Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 5

Motor vehicle theft, Police-reported rates, Barrie and Canada, 2006 to 2016

**Note:**

A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

Source:

Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.